

# Oxford Democrat.

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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARENTS.

By CH. GOTTJ. SALZMANN.

1. How to make yourself hated by your children.—Treat them with injustice, their hatred will naturally follow. Or this purpose may be effected by one parent's setting the children against the other. (Mr. S. here instances the very common practice of mothers threatening children with being punished by their father, or condoling with them when their father has corrected them.) Be insensible to the caresses of your children, or take no share in their pleasures, and they will soon feel an aversion to you. Deny your children innocent gratifications. Treat the little mistakes of your children with ridicule. 2. How to make your children despise you.—Acquaint them with your faults. Lay many injunctions on them, without seeing whether they are obeyed; threaten them often without executing your threats; and they will soon laugh at you. 4. How to make your children soon envy and hate each other.—Bestow all your affection on one, and none on the rest. Praise one child while you punish another. Take no notice of the injuries your children do one another, and never examine into the occasion of their quarrels. 5.—How to stifle in your children the sentiments of humanity.—Speak evil of people frequently in their presence. 6. How to teach children cruelty.—Instruct them early to take pleasure in the pains and sufferings of animals. 7. How to make your children revengeful.—When they are angry, give them something to vent their anger upon. When your child is hurt by any one, represent the mischief as very great, and never attribute any blame to him. 8. How to teach children envy.—Represent the happiness of other people as a misfortune to them. 9. How to make children malicious.—When once you have brought them to regret the happiness of others, they will soon take pleasure in their misfortunes. 10. How to make children afraid of certain animals.—Endeavor to persuade them that they are venomous. 11. How to give children an aversion to people of different religious opinions from themselves.—Tell them that God hates all who do not believe what they do. Set them a good example of this in your own practice. 12. How to make children insensible to the beauties of nature.—Reprove them when they notice any productions of nature, and call off their attention by promising them other gratifications. 13. How to teach children to see spirits.—Tell them many stories of ghosts and apparitions. 14. How to make children afraid of thunder.—Always appear greatly alarmed as soon as you perceive a thunder cloud. 15. How to make children afraid of death.—Represent death to them as the greatest of all evils. 16. How to teach children to hate religion.—Depict God to them as a being to be dreaded. Bring them to an acquaintance with religion by means not pleasant to them. Inspire them with hatred and contempt to the teachers of religion. 17. How to render children capricious.—Do every thing they desire. 18. How to instruct children to tell lies.—Excite them very early to say what is not true. Laugh at, and reward their lies. Believe every thing they say. Punish them when they confess the truth. Let your questions give them occasion to tell lies. 19. How to accustom your children early to slander.—Encourage them to speak evil of others. 20.—How to make children unhappy and discontented in their stations.—Teach them to view every thing on its worst side. Speak to them highly of things they cannot obtain. 21. How to render children obstinate.—Pay no heed to their modest requests; but consent to whatever they demand with persevering importunity. 22. How to make children useless members of society, and joyless in themselves.—Force them to some employment for which they have neither capacity nor inclination. 23. How to render children lascivious.—In the choice of a tutor, consider his accomplishments more than his virtue and morals. Caress your wife before them. 24. How to make children voluptuous.—Indulge their appetites in every thing. Let them have plenty of money, without inquiring what they do with it. Give them dainties, and in giving commend them highly. 25. How to make children gluttons.—Take care that their bellies are always well stuffed. 26. How to render your children weary of being good.—Notice not their endeavors to be good, and they will soon be weary of them. 27. How to make children stupid.—Give them a good box on the ear, every time they forget anything. Give yourself up to drunkenness, and you will necessarily have stupid children. Make your children prematurely wise, and they will necessarily become stupid. 28.—How to make your children unhandy.—See

that they have every thing done for them. 29. How to teach children negligence.—Check in early life their love of order. 30. How to make children vain.—Instruct them soon in the value of dress. Introduce them as early as possible into company. 31. How to give children an inclination for idleness.—Represent to them frequently the grievousness of work, and the pleasures of being idle. 32. How to make children covetous.—Instill into them, as soon as possible, high notions of the value of money. 33. How to render children deaf to good advice.—Be incessantly preaching to them their duties. 34. A couple of infallible means of leading children into all kinds of vice.—Frequently practice before them those vices you wish them to adopt. Leave your children to themselves and the servants. 35. Universal means of depriving children of health and life.—Make them tender by keeping them extremely warm. Deprive them of fresh air. Accustom them to delicate and dainty food. Give them plenty of medicines. Let them have infirm and unhealthy nurses. 36. An excellent method to make children cripples.—Let them wear stays.

From a work lately published.

## THE FAITHLESS HUSBAND.

There is no suffering more acute than that felt by an affectionate and sensitive mind, mourning over the violation of nuptial vows. This suffering is not confined to the unhappy woman, in the dwelling of poverty, who, at the midnight hour, trembles, as she hears the approaching footsteps of her drunken husband. You may go into many an elegant furnished abode, and find the broken hearted wife and mother, surrounded by every external comfort, and yet in solitude, and in silence, and tears. There is nothing that will compensate for the neglects of those we love. "I have seen," says a quaint writer, "the accomplished wife, before twenty moons had waned since she changed her name, sitting lone and solitary as the sparrow on the house-top. Perhaps her health was now so delicate that the nourishing care of her partner was almost necessary to her existence; but he was gone away to some political, literary or perhaps to some dissipated club. Perhaps he returns at midnight, breathing the fumes of wine, and steaming with the smoke of segars."

You call him a brute who breaks his wife's heart; so he also is a brute who breaks his wife's heart; and how many an unhappy wife sits friendless and alone, during all the hours of evening, and even of the night, when her faithless husband is seeking his pleasures in other society. How painful must be her reflections on thus finding her fondest anticipations disappointed, and the fireside, at which she hoped to be blessed with sympathy and society, deserted and desolate. That man deserves not the generous affections of a wife, who will not invite her love by the respect and honor of personal attention. It is not a few gaudy trinkets and occasional freaks of fondness that can give your wife a happy heart, and make her home a happy one. There must be real, substantial kindness, the unequivocal evidence of love for the society and joys of home.

It is not infrequently that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks, because he once loved her, and she neglects those attentions which first enchained his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantments of a cheerful room and a cheerful heart. There is not one man in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

**Jokes upon Lawyer.** The English papers state that a certain member of the bar, remarkable for his red face and irritable temper, goes by the appropriate name of the "red precipitate." A better joke than this, however, has been committed at the expense of one of the gentlemen of the long robe, remarkable for his high stature, and, at the same time, vacant countenance.—He has been christened the "long vacation." Another in New Hampshire, whose complexion indicated a more extensive practice at the bar of the hotel, than at the bar of the court, was said, by Judge V., to be a "very deep red lawyer."

As Col. Haskett, the pedestrian, was passing a house, an old lady, attracted by the velocity of his movements, ran to the door and exclaimed, "Hallo, Mister, arn't you the great pedestrian man that walks on bread and water?" —[New England Review.]

**Dunning and Lord Mansfield.** Dunning, whose debauched habits often made him late at court of morning, on one occasion came shuffling into the King's Bench at half-past 9. Lord Mansfield was very vexed, "Do you know what hour it is, Mr. Dunning?" Mr. D. pulling out his watch, "Half-past nine, my lord." "I have been here an hour, Mr. Dunning." "Then, my lord, we have been equally irregular."

lar, you half an hour too soon, and I half an hour too late." On another occasion Dunning had been strongly contesting a point of law, and urged Lord Mansfield to revise his opinion. "Mr. Dunning, I apprehend I sit here by his Majesty's permission, to decide what is the law; at this rate I had better go home and burn my books." "You had better go home and read them," said Dunning, aside, and pretty loud.

**Jackson Money.**—Gold-pieces are already coming into circulation. Halves and quarters of eagles begin to take the place of small notes. We shall soon have a substantial currency instead of one of paper.

**Iron.**—Large deposits of this valuable mineral are found in different sections of our state. One of the best that we know of is in Buckfield, Oxford county, about a mile from the village on the Paris road. It is the real mountain ore, or more properly speaking, the magnetic oxide of iron, and very rich. Why have not some of our capitalists set up a furnace there long ago? Report saith, that when it was first discovered, some of the Massachusetts Iron Founders came down and bought the ore, professing that they wished to set up a furnace immediately in the neighborhood. To encourage the scheme the proprietor sold it low; but when they had obtained possession they departed—pushed their own fires at home with increased zeal, and kept the Buckfield ore where nature deposited it. [Maine Farmer.]

**A chance for speculators.** The editor of the Ohio Hemisphere offers to bet one hundred dollars that Martin Van Buren, of New York, (if living, and in the event of his nomination by a Democratic National Convention,) will receive the electoral vote of New York, for the next President. On the like terms, one hundred dollars, that he will receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. On the like terms, one hundred dollars, that he will receive the vote of Ohio; and four hundred dollars, that Robert Lucas will be re-elected Governor of Ohio. The bets all to be taken, and taken separately. And he will not object, further, in order to make even change, to throw in another one hundred dollars, (in case he is living at the time of the election, and accepts of the Democratic Nomination,) that Martin Van Buren of New York, will be the next President of the United States.—Boston Morning Post.

**Maine Election.**—It is well known to many of our citizens that the Bank party have raised a large sum of money in this city, among their partisans, to which fund probably the Bank itself also contributed, to operate upon the Maine election, to induce the farmers and citizens of Maine, by all sorts of means, misrepresentations, falsehood and persuasions, to put on the Bank yoke. The FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, raised among our *Distress* citizens, are to be employed, we understand, in supporting and circulating the federal village papers, several of which will come out daily, teeming with their falsehoods, until after the election. Agents, pretended travellers, will be sent to every part of the State, to disseminate their falsehoods, and propagate Bank principles. A gentleman recently from Maine, informs us that he saw in Portland, in one boat, about twenty Boston dandy politicians, on their way to the Augusta convention, which is to nominate a Bank Candidate for Governor of Maine.—These Boston gentlemen were to act as lobby members. He also saw several individuals from this city in the character of travellers; and he heard of many more in different parts of the State, who are on the same errand, to enlighten the farmers of Maine on the subject of their political duties! It is the business of these gentlemen to state, at all convenient times particularly in stages, steamboats, taverns, and other public places, that they are no politicians, or that they were, until recently, Jacksonmen, but are now opposed to the Democracy and Jackson—and from their own experience, are certain that a Bank is necessary, and that Jacksonism must be put down in Maine, or the country is ruined—that the friends of the administration are leaving it every where, that it is impossible to find any Jackson men, but office holders, any where else; and the like kind of talk, which our Maine friends will hear often repeated by these travelling agents, from now until after their election.—Another mode with these Bank agents, in the disguise of gentlemen, is to run down democratic papers.—If they find in a tavern or barber's shop a democratic paper—they immediately exclaim "Do you take this ere paper? If you patronise such a paper you shant have my custom!" However, we think, so far as politics are concerned, the Bank men of Boston will have spent their money on the Maine people in vain.—The farmers whom they would influence are much better informed than these dandies sent to enlighten them. The following extract of a letter from an intelligent citizen residing in the interior of that State shows that the Democracy of Maine is wide awake, and knows the movements of the Essex Junto politicians of Boston:—

"Dear Sir.—Do the Essex Junto believe seriously, they can bribe the Democracy of Maine into a dereliction of their principles and their duty? Are they such asses as to suppose for a moment, that the yeomanry of our State will be so fascinated as to be bought up with the gold of the U. S. Bank? Have they not tried it before to their basest content? Vain and impotent attempt. As well might they assail that invincible and incorruptible band of patriots who compose the democracy of the Granite State, as to make inroads upon the stout hearts and heard hands of the republican farmers of Maine.—I know they bluster, and brag, and threaten, and coax, and wheedle without measure—this is their old trade. But you will find us firm and united—opposing an undivided phalanx to all their attacks—whether open and bold, or secret and insidious. I am no prophet, or the son of a prophet, if we do not carry our Elections in September. Every where, and on all sides, the cry is 'down with the Bank of the United States—down with this Boa Constrictor, which is attempting to get us within his coils to crush and destroy us.' The watch word is, Liberty and no Bank—no monopoly—no monied aristocracy—away with your paper rags—give us the gold and silver. Depend upon it, there is a good spirit abroad in our State. There is a proper feeling pervading every town from which I have heard, and this embraces some in every county. The Bank may prepare for a woeful defeat in September. Gov. Dunlap will be elected by a triumphant vote, and we shall elect democratic members of Congress in every district but one—and even in old Kennebec there is hope."

Since the establishment of our government, no question has arisen which has rallied the friends of the Administration, and the lovers of their country, with greater firmness, unanimity of feeling, and sincerity of purpose, than that which is now presented to the American people for their decision. The question is met with cheerfulness that belongs to the consciousness of a good cause, and with the determined spirit that nothing could awaken but the momentous consequences that hang upon the issue. Shall the bank of the United States be re-chartered? That is the question. Shall we be ruled by an immense monied power, that sets at defiance the constitution and authorities of the land, that has erected itself into a co-ordinate branch of the government? or shall we preserve inviolate the sacred inheritance of our Fathers, and transmit to our children the blessings of equal laws, and republican institutions? This is the issue forced upon us by the arrogant claims of a corporation created for public purposes, and not for private ends.

Who are the parties to this controversy of which the people are to be judges? The stockholders of the Bank and their friends, dependent debtors of the Bank—those who would overthrow the Administration right or wrong—ambitious politicians, who rely upon the power and influence of the Bank for the success of their schemes. These comprise the party—I need not ask, and my countrymen need not be told, of whom the other is composed. It is not those whose official existence depends upon the party in power; it is not those only who prefer to approbate the Administration rather than censure it when they can do so conscientiously—it is that formidable class of candid, high-minded men, who have no party prejudice to combat, no ends to accomplish but those of their country, with no ambitious views to gratify but the ever predominant desire to maintain their independence and preserve untouched by pollution, the blessings of civil and religious freedom—that we see arrayed on the side of the Administration in opposing the pretensions of the Bank.

We see the Pioneers, the hardy yeomanry of Ohio, those who have no partialities for the party in power, who opposed the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency,—with firmness and sincerity, standing side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with the early friends of the Administration in this struggle against a controlling monied power. Let us not be deceived by the artifices of the Bank's advocates. They must not be allowed to change the issue they have made unless they abandon their claims. To allow the elections to turn upon any other point than the re-arter of the Bank, and the Bank still keep the field, would be a dereliction of duty, an abandonment of a cause that has every thing in it to awaken the energies of freemen.

The partisans of the Bank can well be indulged in their attacks upon independent presses, and independent men, whose influence they dread. It is their only resource. A cause supported by truth, and sustained by principles, needs no arm of defence but those of argument and fact. It is only in cases barren of all such recommendations to the favorable consideration of intelligent men, that recourse is had to misrepresentation, falsehood, and indefensible aspersions of private character.

The cause for which we are laboring is the good of the people. Now the greatest good of the people is their liberty. Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual body. Without health no pleasure can be tested by man; without liberty no happiness can be enjoyed by society. *BOLTONSKEKE.* Politicians are guilty of the same sophistry respecting the love of liberty, as philosophers respecting the state of nature. They judge by what they see, of things very different what

boxes at our approaching elections, shall the charter of the present United States Bank be renewed?—[Ohio Review.]

[From the Boston Post.]

**Louisiana Election.**—According to the Journal of Commerce, in the thirty-three parishes that have been heard from White has about 1600 majority.

In the first Congressional district, Johnson, the Anti-Jackson candidate, is elected. In the second Congressional District, Gen. Ripley, the Jackson candidate, is elected. The returns received give him 672 votes, Chinn 369, Woodruff 242, Bradford 176.

The New Orleans Bee says, that in the election for Governor, party politics were not at issue, and states that the Jackson majority in New Orleans in the contest between Jackson and Adams, 1828) was only about 65; and in contest between Jackson and Clay 1732) only 168. The State Government of Louisiana has always been Anti-Jackson. The members of the present Congress are also all Anti-Jackson. But it has so happened that the Jackson Electors of President have in both cases succeeded.

We copy the following from the N. Y. Evening Post of Tuesday:

**Victory!**—The administration party in Louisiana have succeeded in electing General Ripley, their candidate Congress from the Second District. This is a great victory! For at the last Congressional election the Bank party carried every district, by an average majority of upwards of eight hundred votes! The returns from the third district may probably furnish us with another loaf for our wreath of triumph.

## GENERAL RIPLEY.

This gentleman, recently elected to Congress from Louisiana, is a staunch friend of the administration, and will be a valuable acquisition to the party to which he is attached in the House. He signalled himself in the last war and was formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He is brother of the Hon. J. W. Ripley, lately the Democratic member of Congress, from Oxford District, in Maine.

The opposition are endeavoring to assuage the mortification which they feel at his election by qualifying his politics, and representing him as opposed to some of the measures of the President. But this is a shallow artifice, and will result pretty much like similar misrepresentations, in regard to Mr. Wilkins of Pennsylvania, and divers western members who were elected to the present Congress. The truth is, Gen. Ripley has been repeatedly the Democratic candidate for the Senate and House.—And now that he is successful, he will make a difference of two in favor the Administration on the Bank or any other leading question.

We shall be well content with similar success in the elections which will follow in other States for members of the House. The editor of the Newburyport Herald thinks "the ball has been opened in fine style" in Louisiana.—So say we; and we comfort him with the prospect of seeing, other Western States, before long, dancing to the same tune. Let the ball roll on.—[Essex Banner.]

**Whig and Tory.** A couple of grey headed revolutionary patriots, residing in the country, visited the village of Onondaga, N. Y. some few days since. Upon entering the town, one of the first novelties that attracted their attention, was a placard headed,—"WHIG MEETING!" The old patriot's hearts leaped within them.—The endeared principles and associations of other days, rose up in their imaginations, and so took possession of their bosoms, that they almost involuntarily found themselves entering the door of the building in which the meeting had organized. They sat down, and instead of seeing hoary-headed sires like themselves, they saw around them, pert little sprigs of nobility, with ruffie shirts, and pouncet boxes, and looks of most flustering self complacency. Presently one of them rose and commenced a speech, by lauding the Bank—denouncing Jackson, and charging all the evils of Pandora's box, to the magic influence of Mr. Van Buren. The old veterans grew restive, and at last, unable to withstand the moving eloquence of the speaker, simultaneously left their seats and walked out. "Is not that," said one to the other as they hurried away, "the most confounded snarl of TORIES you ever met in your life?" "By the ghost of Arnold," exclaimed the other, "if we had met such a gathering in the revolution, we would have had them under a lock and key in less than no time!"—[Trenton Emporium.]

The ultimate end of all government is the good of the people. Now the greatest good of the people is their liberty. Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual body. Without health no pleasure can be tested by man; without liberty no happiness can be enjoyed by society. *BOLTONSKEKE.* Politicians are guilty of the same sophistry respecting the love of liberty, as philosophers respecting the state of nature. They judge by what they see, of things very different what



they have not seen; imputing to man a natural propensity to servitude, because some slaves within their observation are seen to bear the yoke without impatience. They do not reflect that the case of liberty is the same with that of innocence and virtue; the value is not known except by those who possess them, and a taste for them is lost when they are lost themselves. I know the charms of your country, said Brasidas to a satrap, who was comparing the manner of life at Sparta with that at Persepolis, but it is out of your power to know the pleasures of mine.

An unbroken horse erects his mane, paws the ground, and starts back at the sight of a bridle, while the horse that is properly trained suffers patiently the whip and spur; so savage man bends not his neck to the yoke which civilized man submits to without murmuring, but prefers the most turbulent state of liberty to the most peaceful slavery. It is not therefore from the passiveness of enslaved nations that we must form our judgment of the natural dispositions either for or against slavery; but rather from the prodigious efforts of a free people to prevent oppression. I am sensible that the former frequently delin in favor of the tranquility they enjoy in their chains, and that they call a state of wretched servitude a state of peace; but when I observe the latter sacrificing pleasure, repose, wealth, power, and even life itself to the preservation of that single treasure, which is so much disdained by those who have lost it; when I see free born animals dash their brains out against the bars of their prison from an abhorrence of captivity, when I behold numbers of naked savages, despising European pleasures, and hunger, fire, the sword, and death, to preserve their independence, I feel that it belongs not to slaves to argue about liberty.

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 19, 1834.

#### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

##### FOR GOVERNOR,

**ROBERT P. DUNLAP**, of Brunswick.

##### Representatives to Congress.

OXFORD DISTRICT.

**MOSES MASON, JR.**

YORK DISTRICT.

**JEREMIAH GOODWIN.**

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

**EDWARD KAVANAGH.**

KENNEBEC AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

**AMOS NOURSE.**

PENOBSCOT DISTRICT.

**GORHAM PARKS.**

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

**LEONARD JARVIS.**

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

**FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.**

##### SENATORS.

OXFORD.

**JOSEPH TOBIN.**

**DANIEL BROWN.**

YORK.

**ALEXANDER MCINTIRE.**

**NATHANIEL CLARK.**

**FREDERIC GREENE.**

LINCOLN.

**NATHANIEL GROTON.**

**SETH LABAREE.**

**JOHN MANNING.**

**JOHN M. FRYE.**

KENNEBEC.

**VARNUM GRAM.**

**BENJAMIN SHAW.**

**JOHN WELLINGTON.**

PENOBSCOT.

**REUBEN BARTLETT.**

**IRA FISH.**

CUMBERLAND.

**JOSIAH PIERCE.**

**JONA. SMITH.**

**TOBIAS PURRINTON.**

**ELIAS LATHAM.**

##### COUNTY TREASURER.

Oxford.—**THOMAS CROCKER.**

#### OXFORD DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The appearance of the Convention held at this place last week argues well for the cause of Democracy at the coming election. The whole District was very fully represented by delegates, democratic in feeling and principle. We had feared that the people were too careless and unconcerned as to the event of the approaching elections—that conscious of their strength in this County and District, they would from over confidence neglect the means necessary to secure us a triumphant victory throughout the State. We were therefore agreeably surprised to find the Convention so fully attended, and the remote towns so generally represented. We trust that the spirit manifested by the members will be diffused among the people, and that at the coming election Oxford will arise in her strength. They are firm and enthusiastic in support of the principles of democracy and the rights of the people. If we can but obtain a full vote the fate of the Bank will be sealed. The old officers were nominated with the exception of Mr. Mellen, County Treasurer, for whom Mr. Crocker was substituted. The fidelity, ability and integrity of Mr. Mellen are unquestioned and unquestionable; nor is the charge indicative of any dissatisfaction with him. It was advocated solely on the ground of rotation in office, and that Mr. Mellen already holds our office, that of Register of Deeds. Mr. Crocker has been always a member of the democratic party, and is well qualified for the duties of the office for which he is nominated. The other candidates selected, are all men well known to the people, tried and trusted, and deserving of their confidence and support. They have been proved and their nomination manifests the approbation of the people, and is worth more than all the praises we could bestow. They have been nurtured in

the principles of democracy, and have ever been found true to the trusts that have been confided to their care. They deserve and will receive the united support of the democracy of this county and district.

Resolutions to support the nominations made, passed unanimously, and there appeared to be a disposition among the members of the Convention to act together for the common good. The democracy of Oxford will present to their opponents an undivided front, and September will show how much they have been effected by the unparalleled distribution of federal speeches, handbills, and papers. The efforts of the Boston aristocracy aided by the exertions of their friends here, we hope, will have the effect of arousing the people, and reminding them of the importance of the contest when they see such zeal manifested by our opponents.

We notice in the federal address to the independent electors of this District, one prominent charge against the present administration in the appointment of a Collectorship at Rumford with a salary of four hundred dollars a year. The facts in relation to this matter so far as we have learnt them, are, that representations having been made to the government from various towns in the northern section of the county, that smuggling was practiced to a considerable extent—and that the public interest required that the business should be looked to and a stop put to the traffic, the collector of the port of Portland was authorized to employ some person to watch and detect the smuggling there if any existed. That therefore a person was employed, not with a salary of \$400, as stated, but to be paid a certain sum for the time actually employed by him in the business. Now if the employment of any person there is unnecessary, and the expense a useless one, it is not the administration who are to blame, but the persons who misrepresented its necessity and importance. Show to the government that the public interests do not require or justify the expense, and then if it is continued let them bear the blame.

It is but justice to say that the address of the federal convention recently held in this place, contains less of party slang and blackguardism than their electioneering matters are usually seasoned with. The praise of this undoubtedly belongs to the gentleman who drew it up. Still we cannot but think that he was unfortunate in the only objection which he has urged against our present State administration—that of recommending a system of internal improvement. For if we recollect aright no part of the Governor's Message received more unqualified approbation from the opposition than this same recommendation. Perhaps, however, finding that the people in this county generally were not in favor of such a scheme, it was thought, that a prejudice might be excited against the government on this account. Desperate indeed must be the resources of that party, when they could find no other objection against our present chief magistrate than this, that he has recommended something that has met with the approbation of his opponents. We acknowledge the full force of the objection and hope that their present censure will atone for their past approbation.

The concluding paragraph of the address betrays more of personal feeling than should have been allowed to appear in a matter of this kind.

The proceedings and address of the Democratic Convention exclude some other matter intended for this day's paper.

Printed votes will be prepared at this Office for those who may wish for them.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, held at Paris, Aug. 13, 1834, was called to order by Gen. ALVAN BOLSTER, of Rumford, and organized by the choice of JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Lovell, as Chairman, and LEWIS W. HOUGHTON, of Waterford as Secretary.

Messrs. LITTLEFIELD, of Bridgton, OSGOOD, of Fryeburg, and ROBINSON, of Bethel, were appointed a Committee to receive, and examine the credentials, and report to this Convention, the names of the Delegates present.

Said Committee reported the following, viz: Leeds, Stillman Howard, Oliver P. Frost. Bridgton, N. S. Littlefield, Benj. Walker. Bethel, O'Neil W. Robinson, Israel Kimball. Fryeburg, Edward L. Osgood.

Lewiston, Nathan Reynolds, Wm. P. Frye. Norway, Henry C. Reed, Bela Noyes.

Porter, Wm. Q. Taylor. Hebron, Roger Decoster, Isaac Dwinall.

Lisbon, Benj. Burgess, Benj. H. Thorn. Denmark, Elias Bean.

Paris, Rufus Stowell, John Porter. Greenwood, William Noyes.

Hartford, Winslow Hall. Minot, Calvin Bridgman, Wm. Crocker.

Stowe, James Hastings. Andover, Amos F. Briggs, Jr.

Sumner, Jeremiah Howe. Harrison, Ahira Sampson.

Greene, Tristram Hill, Benj. Allen. Newry, Luke Reiley.

Sveeden, Samuel Nevers. Turner, William Bradford, Waring Richmond.

Lovell, John Walker. Stonestield, Elisha Allen.

Brownfield, Daniel Goodwin. Rumford, Alvan Bolster.

Woodstock, John R. Briggs. Weld, Elisha Holman.

Waterford, Lewis W. Houghton. Peru, Daniel Hall, 2d.

Lavermore, Wm. H. Bretton, Charles Millett. Carthage, John Oliver.

Gilead, Asa Kimball. Buksfield, James Bonney, Jr. James Bowker.

Albany, Moses Patten. Canton, Cornelius Holland.

Hanblins Gore, Geo. W. Cummings. Howards Gore, Solomon J. Hayward.

Oxford, John Lee. Dixfield, Isaac Park.

Messrs. BOLSTER, of Rumford, REILEY, of Newry, and REED, of Norway, were appointed a committee, to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate to be supported as Representative to the 24th Congress, from this District.

Said committee reported that the whole

number of votes was 53; and that the Hon. Moses Mason, Jr. had 38, Scattering, 15.—Whereupon Mr. Mason was declared duly elected as candidate.

Messrs. OSGOOD, LITTLEFIELD, ROBINSON, HOLLAND, of Canton, and FRYE, of Lewiston, were appointed a committee to prepare, and report resolutions to this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Littlefield, voted to adjourn 'till half past one o'clock, P. M.

The meeting being opened in the afternoon, agreeable to adjournment, Messrs. ROBINSON, PATTEE, of Albany, & NOYES, of Greenwood, were appointed a committee to receive, sort & count the votes for a candidate for County Treasurer.

Said committee having attended to that duty, reported that the whole number of votes were 37; and that THOMAS CROCKER, Esq. of Paris had 28, and was declared duly elected as candidate.

Messrs. HOLLAND, BOLSTER, and NEVERS, Sweden were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for two persons to be supported as candidates for Senators in the Legislature of Maine.

Said committee reported that the whole number of votes were 33; and that the Hon. JOSEPH TOBIN, and Hon. DANIEL BROWN had each that number.

The Committee who were appointed to prepare resolves, reported the following resolutions to the Convention, which were adopted unanimously.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the present crisis in our political affairs calls loudly for, and demands the greatest energy and vigor of the Democratic Party to prevent a triumph of those principles which we deem subversive of the foundation of our government and the best interests of the Country.

Resolved, That we highly approve of, and cordially concur with the President of the U. States in all the leading measures in his administration, and particularly his measures in relation to the United States Bank, and we believe that in his attempts and efforts to crush that great monied Monster, he has been and will be sustained by the Democracy of the Country and every true friend of liberty.

Resolved, That we consider the late proceedings of a majority of the Senate of the United States, in condemning the President without a hearing, in refusing to ratify important nominations, and in basely attacking and calumniating the Post Master General and Post Office Department, to be acts unworthy of men of honor and the high station to which they had been elected by the people.

Resolved, That the interference of the Massachusetts Aristocracy in the elections of this State, is a direct insult upon the people; and that while we respect the parent State, we wish to have it distinctly understood that we are of age and shall act for ourselves: our votes are not to be bought with Boston money.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democrats of this County at the approaching election, a vigorous effort to sustain themselves in the triumphant majority obtained at former elections, and we believe that with unanimity of purpose and a good degree of zeal, our majority may be sensibly increased.

Resolved, That the attempts of the Federal party to impose upon the people by assuming the name of "Whigs" is a proceeding beneath the character of all honorable men. Though they should change their name even again the people will tear from them their disguise and exhibit them in their naked deformity. The war party in peace and the peace party in war. Tories they are and Tories they will be.

Resolved, That in order to insure the triumph of the principles of the Democratic party it is necessary to adhere to the usages of the party; and that we consider Regular nominations, when fairly made, binding upon the members of the party, and in pursuance of the usages we are in favor of a National Convention to select candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the policy pursued by our present Governor, Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP. We have full confidence in his integrity and abilities, and we fully concur in his nomination for re-election made by the Democratic members of the last Legislature, and we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we recommend to the electors of Oxford Congressional District, Hon. MOSES MASON, Jr. of Bethel, as a suitable person to be supported as a candidate for Representative in the next Congress of the United States, and that we will give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That we recommend to the electors of Oxford County, Hon. JOSEPH TOBIN, and Hon. DANIEL BROWN, for election to the Senate of this State, and Thomas Crocker, Esq. for Treasurer of Oxford County, and that we will give them our united support.

After which the meeting was addressed by N. S. LITTLEFIELD, Esq. and LUKE REILEY, Esq. Messrs. STOWELL, of Paris, REED of Norway, and ROBINSON of Buckfield, were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of this County and Congressional District.

Noted, That the proceedings of this Convention together with the Address to the people be published in the Oxford Democrat, with the request that other Democratic papers circulating in this District would copy the same.

JOHN WALKER, Chairman.  
LEWIS W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

#### ADDRESS.

To the People of Oxford District.

If the importance of the elective franchise is in any degree proportioned to the result dependent upon its proper exercise, the approaching election deserves your most serious consideration. Your choice is to be made, not merely between men, but between principles of vital importance to the present and future welfare of our country. We are apt to imagine each election more important than those that have preceded it, but if we would shut our eyes to the magnitude of the result that may be effected by the present contest, the zeal, the activity, and perseverance manifested by our opponents would teach us how highly they estimate its importance, and how necessary it is for us if we would sustain ourselves against their combined exertions, to be up and doing. We have to contend not merely with the opposition in this State, but with the wealth of the Massachusetts Aristocracy. It is stated and even boasted of by some of the Boston presses, that money and papers are to be freely distributed from that strong hold of federalism, among the independent yeomanry of our State, for the purpose of buying votes at the coming election. We have no fears that such attempts can be extensively successful among us, though aided by an active and desperate party here. But it serves to show the necessity of active exertion on our part. We must arouse ourselves to the performance of our duty. The "pillars" of the federal party are besting themselves. They have no hope but in our negligence. We have strength more than enough if we will but exert it. Let our exertions but correspond with those of our opponents and we shall not only beat but overwhelm them. To effect this we must be active and vigilant. Victory belongs not to the slothful, and the careless. The condition on which liberty is granted to man is eternal vigilance. Let us then show ourselves worthy of the blessing, by our attempts to preserve it.

We do not suppose that any language of ours can add vigor to the energy which inspires your minds, or give efficiency to the resolutions by which you are actuated. We shall lay before you a few plain and simple facts which shall possess the force of truth though not the gloss of novelty. New facts or reasonings are not now to be expected. We would simply refresh your minds by recalling some of the prominent events of the past year which will show the necessity of determined exertion on the part of the people in sustaining their faithful servants, if they would preserve themselves from the ambitious designs of a moneyed aristocracy. Indeed, if we were seeking to excite attention, what fictions could imagination invent more startling than the events of the past year. If these events have lost any of the effect they were calculated to produce by our familiarity with them, still they are not the less true or alarming. We have seen a moneyed institution which the people looked upon with jealousy and distrust, even when they supposed it the creature of their power, and subject to their control, assuming independence and setting at defiance the government of the country—spurning its control—seizing its money and expending it in abusing the government, and in purchasing support for itself. We have seen this institution after thus insulting the government and the people and setting them at defiance, demand a recharter and attempt to extort it from the distress of the people. The contest between the Bank of the United States and the government of the country has been the most important, and indeed the principal subject to which the attention of the people has been called during the past year. Nearly the whole of the last session of Congress has been directed to this subject, and it is made the principal question in the fall elections. The Bank having united itself with one of the parties into which the country is divided, the success of the one has become identified with that of the other, and the triumph of federalism will be the triumph of the Bank. The friends and dependents of that institution have now brought the question directly before the people, and they are called upon to say whether they will sustain the Bank in opposition to the government, or concur with the present administration in resisting the encroachments of this moneyed corporation upon the rights of the people, and withholding from it the power of perpetually repeating the distress which it has manifested the inclination and determination to produce, if all its desires are not gratified. The question is now presented to the people of this State by our opponents, they having selected as their candidate for Governor, a man who has repeatedly refused to obey the instructions of the Legislature of this State, but has always proved himself the ready and willing supporter of the Bank, and when the instructions of these two powers conflicted, he has never hesitated to obey the latter in preference to the former.

Mr. Sprague is emphatically the Bank candidate. If you are in favor of that institution—if you are disposed to sanction its conduct during the past year and aid it in procuring a recharter, you cannot do it more effectually than by voting for Mr. Sprague. That much commercial distress and embarrassment have been felt in the country during the past year is not denied. Of the causes that have produced this, you are capable of judging. The facts are before you, and familiar to you. Our opponents attribute all the suffering that has been experienced to the removal of the public money deposited with the U. S. Bank. We say that the Bank caused the distress for its own selfish purposes. And here let it be remarked that no distress was felt though the deposits were removed in October, until some time after the meeting of

Congress, and the manufacture of distress speeches was commenced there, which gave the first shock to credit throughout the country. But we consider this question most conclusively settled by the recent admissions of the President of the Bank and his friends. President Jackson has been accused of violating the Constitution and laws of the land by the removal of the Deposites, and the Senate have passed a resolution to that effect. The President has protested against this resolution and appealed to the people. To you the final decision of this question belongs. How the constitution & laws have been violated, our opponents do not point out. The law authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the deposits when he shall think it proper. The right of the President to remove a Secretary when the interest or safety of the public require it, some of the ablest of the opposition admit, and is sanctioned by the practice which has prevailed ever since the adoption of the present constitution. But even the distress which the country has suffered by the conduct of the Bank, great as this has been, is not the only cause of complaint against it.—It has excluded the directors appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate from almost all participation in the management of its affairs, under the pretence that they would disclose them to the people. How valid this excuse is, you will judge, recollecting that the people own seven millions, being one fifth of the Stock of the Bank. And finally as if no doubt should be left on the minds of any, as to the contempt in which the Bank holds the government and the people, they spurned with contempt from their doors a committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate their conduct, and refused to permit them to inspect their books, except under restrictions which they had no right to impose.

These are some of the prominent facts in relation to the conduct of the U. S. Bank and the course pursued towards it by the present administration. They now stand in deadly opposition to each other. Which will you sustain? If the administration is supported, you can change it at your pleasure. If the Bank triumphs, the chains are riveted on your necks forever. If corruption cannot be resisted now, we can have no hopes of the future but through a bloody revolution.

We cannot review in detail all the acts of the present administration, nor is it necessary. The prosperity of our country during its continuance is the best commentary upon its measures. A ruinous and oppressive tariff defrauding the many for the benefit of a few and threatening to dissolve the union of the States, has been modified and reduced in conformity to the great interests of the whole, so as to command the approbation of the people and compel the champions of the misnamed American System to abandon its defence and even to claim the merit of assisting in its overthrow. A system of internal improvement, by which the people were to be corrupted with their own money, had grown up under the auspices of the late administration, and had so deeply and firmly implanted itself in the country that it threatened to overshadow and blight the prosperity of the nation, has been eradicated by the President, sustained by the good sense of the people. Projects were already before Congress requiring for their execution more than a hundred millions of money, when the veto on the Mayesville Road Bill saved the country from bankruptcy and the constitution from annihilation. If we had time to pass thus in review the leading measures of the present administration we should find them all directed to promote the best interests, the prosperity and happiness of the people. But why should we repeat them? The people have sanctioned and approved them.

There is a charge against the present administration, which from the use made of it by our opponents, it might be expected that we should not pass over in silence. We allude to the management of the Post Office Department and the accusatory report of the majority of a committee of the Senate. We feel no disposition to justify any abuses or to shield any persons who may have been guilty of them. We are as anxious as our opponents can be for a thorough investigation of the affairs of this department, and if there is guilt or corruption, let it be exposed and punished. With regard to the Report in question, if we had time and space we would willingly examine every specific charge contained in it, and believe that we could show the falsehood or misrepresentation of each one. Its friends have been compelled to acknowledge that it contains many errors, and we believe they have failed to show that it contains any truths which should impair the credit due to the department and to the officer at the head of it, whom several of the leading members of the opposition in Congress have secretly pronounced faithful and honest.

The management of our State affairs during the past year has been such as almost entirely to escape the censure of the opposition. If they now venture to disapprove of a single act or recommendation of our present Governor, it is that which they most loudly applauded when first announced. Their praise or censure when bestowed for political effect is valueless, but that administration must deserve the approbation of the people in which its enemies can find nothing to unite in condemning. Let the people compare our present condition with what we endured under the Hunton dynasty and choose which they would prefer. If there are any who could submit to a change let them look back to that memorable era and from thence learn what they might expect under the dominion of Mr. Sprague, since the same men would manage and control the affairs of State now that did then. We believe that we know the democracy of this



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## REMAINDER THIS CREATOR

*Coming in strong*.—The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following description of the western superlative:—A Kentucky steamboat

STATE OF MAINE.

Thursday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

**BLANKS FOR SALE, by**  
**ISAAC HARLOW.**  
Paris-Hill, 1834.

STATE OF MAINE

Room, over No. 99, Court-st. near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett, Norway Village, who have also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. espy.

*At Rumford-Corner.*

Executed with neatness  
and despatch at this  
**OFFICE**

—let us judge both sides  
Andrew Jackson—ap  
Here!  
What are your preten

I am no Tory, sir!